

Indiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Indiana, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Indiana had the ninth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 11,402 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 30% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

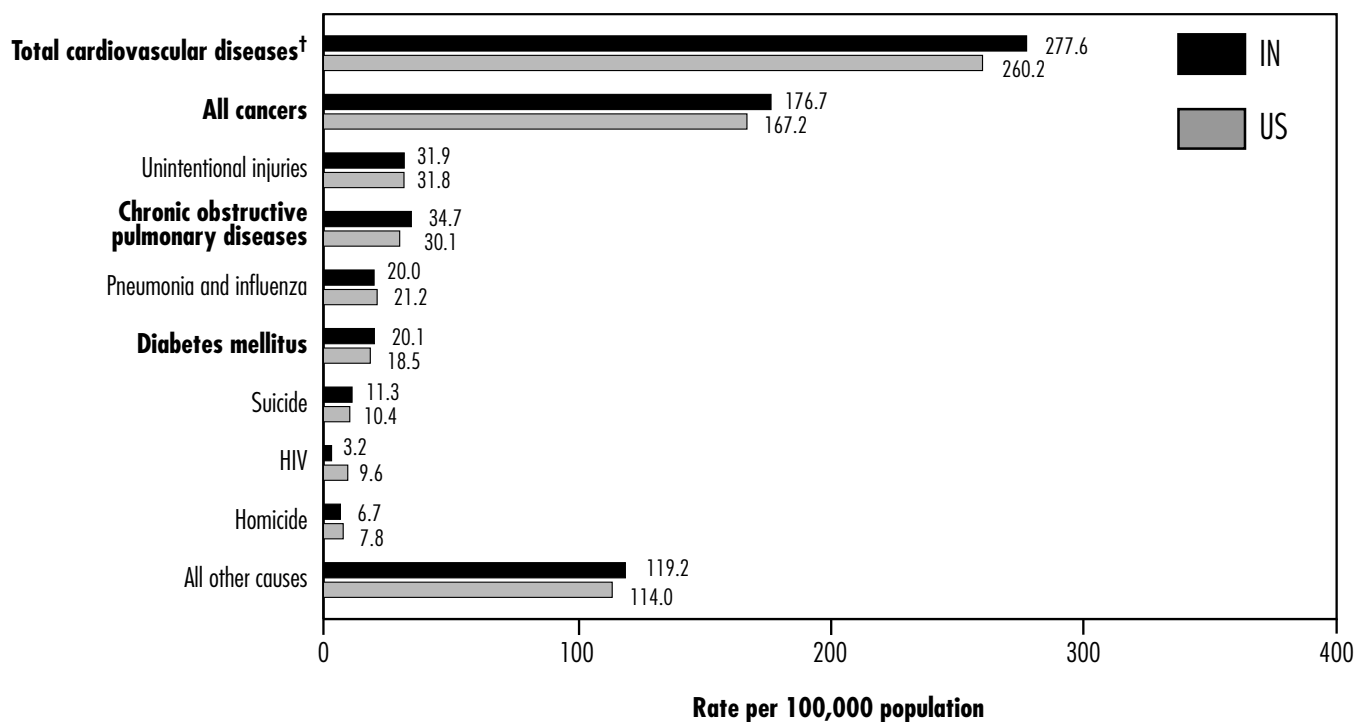
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Indiana.
- Of all states, Indiana had the eighth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the tenth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 79% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Indiana in 1999, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates 12,900 Indiana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 222,257 adults in Indiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,490 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,088 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 155% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Indiana Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.4 per 100,000 in Indiana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.8 per 100,000 in Indiana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Indiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Indiana had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 44% of Hispanics, 31% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of men and 74% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 74% of blacks and 55% of whites were overweight.

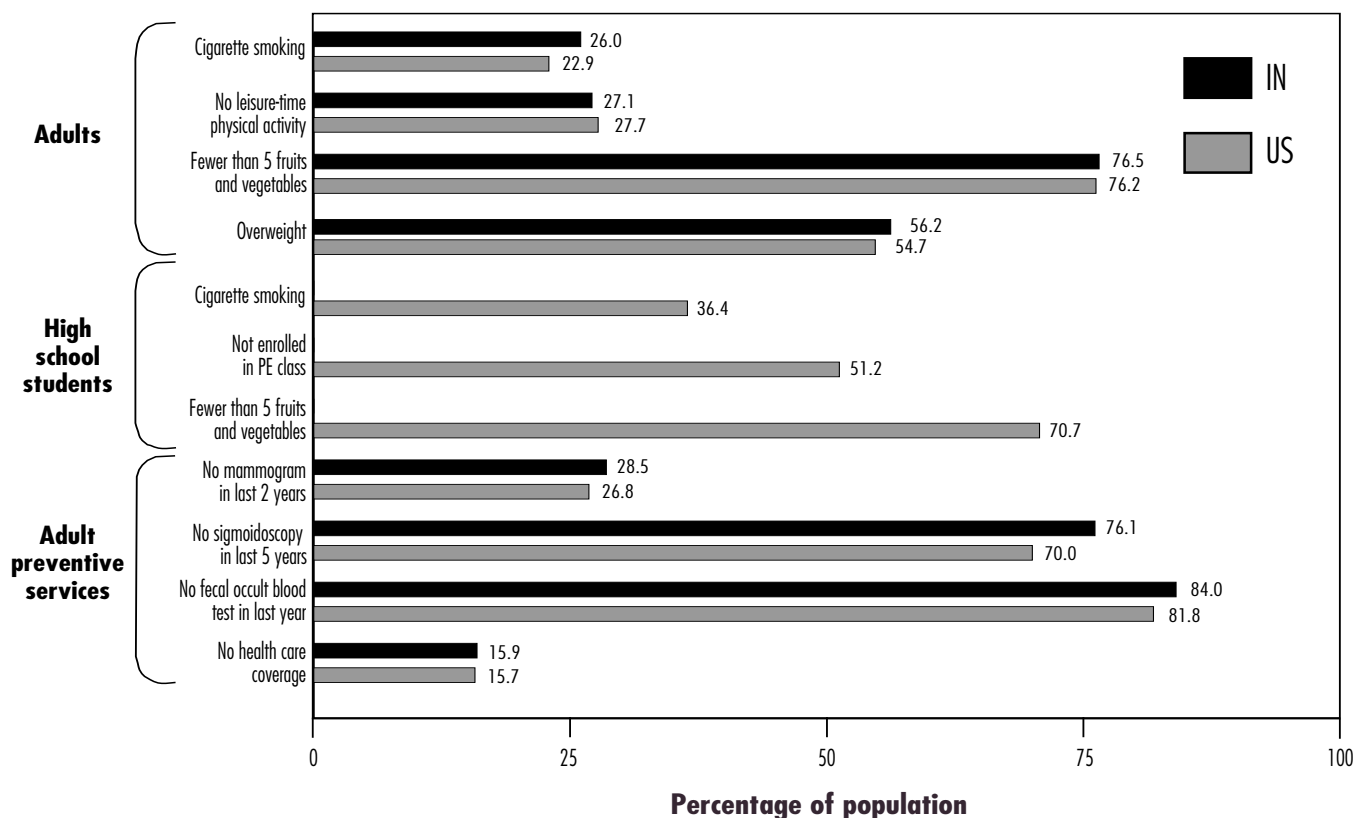
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Indiana.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Indiana had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 26% of Hispanics, 22% of blacks, and 15% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Indiana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.